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elliptical, with truncate base and papillate apex; 35–50 by 20–24 μ . Germination by zoospores, usually fifteen in number, or rarely by a simple hypha of germination. Oospores unknown. On pods and stems of the lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), New Haven, Conn., September and October.—DAVID G. FAIRCHILD.

THÜMEN, FELIX VON. *Die Pilze des Aprikosenbaumes (Armeniaca vulgaris, Lam.). Eine Monographie.* Klosterneuburg bei Wien. Verlag der k. k. Versuchs-Station. October, 1888. Small quarto. Paper. pp.19.

The importance of the apricot industry in some parts of the United States, particularly in California, where there are very extensive orchards, makes this paper of considerable interest to fruit growers.

According to Professor von Thümen the apricot possesses no great longevity, but yields good fruit abundantly and can be grown satisfactorily even upon an inferior sandy soil. Early bearing partly compensates for its brief existence, and but for the number of diseases to which it is subject it would be much more generally cultivated. The author describes twenty-seven fungi which have been found on this tree either as parasites or saprophytes as follows, the former in *Italics* the latter in Roman type.

ON THE FRUIT.—*Phyllosticta vindobonensis*, Thüm.; *Phoma Armeniacæ*, Thüm.; *Monilia fructigena*, Pers.; *Monilia laxa*, Sacc. & Vogl.; *Glaeosporium laticolor*, Berk.; *Epochnium virescens*, Mart.; *Sporotrichum lycocoeon*, Ehrenbg.; *Melanomma Minervæ*, H. Fab.

ON THE LEAVES.—*Puccinia prunorum* Lk.; *Podosphæra tridactyla*, DBy.; *Capnodium armeniaca*, Thüm.; *Phyllosticta circumcissa*, Cooke.; *Clasterosporium amygdalearum*, Sacc.; *Cladosporium herbarum*, Lk.

ON THE BRANCHES AND TWIGS.—*Valsa ambiens*, Fr.; *Valsa cineta*, Fr.; *Valsa leucostoma*, Fr.; *Eutypella prunastri*, Sacc.; *Cenangium prunastri*, Fr.; *Diplodia pruni*, Fuck.; *Diplodia amygdali*, Cooke & Hark.; *Cytispora leucostoma*, Sacc. (gonidia of *Valsa*.); *Cytispora cineta*, Sacc. (gonidia of *Valsa*.); *Cytispora rubescens*, Fr.; *Coryneum Beijerinckii*, Ouds.; *Melanconium fusiforme*, Sacc.; *Hymenula armeniaca*, Schulz & Sacc.

Some of the so-called saprophytic forms may be parasitic. Most of the species occur on other plants. Those peculiar to the apricot are *Phyllosticta vindobonensis*, *P. circumcissa*, *Phoma armeniaca*, *Epochnium virescens*, *Capnodium armeniaca*, *Melanconium fusiforme*, and *Hymenula armeniaca*. It will also be observed that many of these fungi, especially the parasites, are imperfect forms, whose life history remains to be worked out.

The brief Latin description which introduces each species is followed by paragraphs on the characteristics of the disease, its distribution, and other matters of interest, including treatment for the parasites in the few cases where any has been discovered. From these notes it appears that the European *Podosphæra tridactyla* also affects damsons, prunes, and plums, especially the first, but has not been found upon the cherry, although in this country it is common upon the latter. *Monilia laxa* is generally confounded with *M. fructigena*. It

occurs only on plums, prunes and apricots. *Capnodium armeniaca* is described solely from mycelium and gonidia. *Phyllosticta circumcissa* and *Clasterosporium amygdalearum* make "shot holes" in the leaves. Both are serious evils, the *Phyllosticta* being specially prevalent in the orchards of South Australia. The use of the term perithecia for receptacles containing only gonidia is not to be commended.—ERWIN F. SMITH.

VIALA, PIERRE. *Une Mission Viticole en Amerique*. Published at Montpellier, No. 5 Grand Street, by C. Coulet, and at Paris, No. 120 Boulevard St. Germain, by G. Masson. 1889.

This work (387 pages), illustrated by eight chromo-lithographs and a geologic map of the United States, contains the observations upon American grape-vines and their maladies, made by Professor Viala during a tour through the United States in 1887. By the French Government Professor Viala was commissioned to inspect the grape-vines, native of America, which might be found growing in marly or calcareous soils, with the view of finding a species of vine adaptable to culture on similar soils in France. In the preface to his book Professor Viala states that it "is not a report of his work upon this viticultural mission, but rather a study, complete as possible, of all the questions relative to American grape-vines and to the maladies of the vine in the country of their origin." With such a scope, the studies of this distinguished botanist will be of important interest to botanists and viticulturists of America as of Europe. In his extended tour throughout the United States Professor Viala was aided by our Government, and accompanied officially by Prof. F. Lamson Scribner, then Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, and now of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn. According to Viala, there are of American vines eighteen known species. In the other parts of the earth there are but twelve; one species in Europe; the others in Asia. *Vitis vinifera* is indigenous to Europe. Of our native vines, those of interest to French viticulture, either as fruit-bearers or as graft-bearers, for the viniferas, are *Vitis Berlandieri*, *V. cordifolia*, *V. rupestris*, *V. riparia*, and sundry varieties of these species.

Of our long list of cultivated varieties but few find favor with Viala, being generally stigmatized as "*foxy*." This, however, is a matter of national taste. Wines which Frenchmen condemn are approved by Americans and Germans; while Frenchmen long resident with us learn by habitude to prefer the high-flavored American wines. The day may come when the "*peculiar*" flavor of the *Labrusca* and of the *Riparia* may be esteemed as a commendation. "*De gustibus non disputandum*."

Part second of Viala's volume is devoted to an exhaustive study of "the maladies of the vine in America"—black rot, white rot, bitter rot,